

PROPOSALS
BY JOSEPH M. SANDERSON,
for publishing by subscription,
a BIOGRAPHY OF THE SIGNERS
TO THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
ACCOMPANIED WITH PLATES;
which will be affixed to a history of the
proceedings of congress during the pass-
age of the law, and the Declaration it-
self, with fac-simile engravings of the
signatures.

By PAUL ALLEN, Esq.

TO THE PUBLIC.
seems a little surprising that amongst
many subjects as have been pre-
sented to the public, the lives of
the American Signers of the Declara-
tion of Independence have been
looked on as unimportant. The eyes of
the people have been turned to the
United States, and of right
to be free, sovereign, and indepen-
dent; while we are better acquainted
with the handwriting than with the
characters of many of those illustrious
men who have added their signatures to
that instrument. The founders of the
new republic on the globe, have, with
a splendid exception, gone to their
rest, and it behoves a generous posterity
to preserve the memory of their
services, and to be thankful for the
benefit of so sacred a debt, the more
difficult the payment becomes. — Traits
of individual character are fugitive and
evanescent; and if they are not snatched
by the hand of the Biographer, as an ear-
son, from the cold grasp of death, will
be the object of the present attempt,
real in that profusion of indiscriminate
unsparing panegyric, so often and so
unduly dignified with the name of Biog-
raphy; we wish to represent the characters
they were; they stand in need of no pa-
nyric; and we earnestly solicit from the
living relations and friends of those re-
spected patriots all the information that
tend to a development of character,
as the creature of circumstance, and
wish to show the progress of those pa-
triot from their first resistance of colonial
oppression, until they stood forth the noble
undaunted champions of their country's
independence. All this can only be done
by a familiar acquaintance with the lives of
these men, and whoever of the surviving
sons or relatives will furnish facts and
anecdotes in their possession to unfold
and illustrate their characters, shall be
entitled to a copy of the work as a recom-
pense. It is contemplated, wherever it is
practicable, further to embellish the med-
ical work with correct likenesses of the
subjects of our biography, executed by the
most eminent artists in the country. For
a purpose we again solicit the assistance
of their surviving relatives and friends. If
they will transmit to the publisher any en-
graving or portrait from which a copy may
be taken, the original shall be faithfully re-
turned, and shall likewise be remunerated
with a copy of the work. In the first num-
ber it is proposed to give an account of the
Declaration of Independence, from the first
conception until its final passage into a law, a pe-
riod embracing much curious and secret
history; finally, we propose to add to our
number the Declaration of Independence
itself, with fac-simile engravings of
the signatures. We have now compendi-
ously stated the objects of our present un-
dertaking, and we hope that it will be un-
necessary to mention that no exertions on
our part shall be spared.

The public are now in possession of our
work, which does indeed seem to be de-
manded, by the avidity so recently display-
ed for the possession of the Declaration of
Independence, since it is of very little im-
portance to become acquainted with a man's
life and writing without a previous knowledge
of the man. The secret history of our De-
claration of Independence, the lives of those
who have affixed their signatures to that in-
strument, accompanied by their likenesses,
and finally the Declaration itself with fac-
similes of the signatures, will bring into one
compact view the prominent facts of that
interesting crisis.

CONDITIONS.
I. The work will be published in num-
bers, or half volumes, of 150 pages octavo,
and will be contained in ten numbers.
II. It will be printed on fine paper made
expressly for the purpose, and delivered to
subscribers at two dollars and fifty cents per
half volume or number, payable on delivery.
Subscriptions will be received at the
office of the Alexandria Gazette.
December 29

Engineer Department,
Washington, Dec. 2, 1818.
SEALED proposals will be received at
this department until 28th February,
1819, for delivering at Old Point Comfort,
Chesapeake Bay, 80,000 perches of Building
Stone, and 2000 tons of White Free
Stone, of the most durable quality: to be
delivered before the first day of January,
1821. (Signed) W. K. ARMISTEAD,
Lieut. Col. Commandant Engineers.
December 5

Sales at Vendue.
On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets,
Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.
All kinds of goods which are on li-
mitation, and the prices of which are es-
tablished, can at any time be viewed and pur-
chased at the lowest limitation prices.
January P. G. MARSTELLER.

Notice.
THE subscriber gives notice that he has
withdrawn from the concern of Messrs.
Faxon, Metcalf & Co. and does not con-
sider himself any longer a partner of that
concern. Mr. Dwight Metcalf, one of the
said firm, has the necessary funds to dis-
charge any claims that may exist against
the concern. JOSEPH BAXTER, Junr.
January 5

Alexandria Gazette & Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN, ROYAL STREET, ALEXANDRIA.

VOL. XIX.]

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1819.

[No. 5438]

English & German Almanacs

For 1819,

WITH a large and general stock of
school books and stationery, suitable
for the country trade, for sale by
JOHN A. STEWART.
Oct 8

This day is published,
AND for sale at the bookstore of
JAMES KENNEDY & SON,
The Controversy between M.
B. & Quaro,

which appeared in the Alexandria newspa-
pers in the year 1817, on some points of
ROMAN CATHOLICISM:
To which is added AN APPENDIX, con-
taining a brief notice of Luther—of fu-
lencies—of the Inquisition—and of
the Order of the Jesuits.
BY A PROTESTANT.
Price in boards one dollar Sept 3

Book-Binding.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their
friends and the public, that they have
commenced the BOOK-BINDING AND
STATIONARY BUSINESS, on the south
side of King, between Fairfax and Royal
streets—where they offer for sale, a small
assortment of Stationary, and a variety of

Blank Books,

of every kind; all of which are made of
the best materials, and will be disposed of
on the most liberal terms.
Orders from Banks, and other public offi-
ces; from merchants, and country dealers,
will be thankfully received, and meet with
due attention and punctuality.
JAMES & ARCHIBALD DOUGLASS.
Wrapping paper by the bale or ream.
December 21

Books and Stationary.

ROBERT GRAY has just received for
sale on commission, an invoice of
Books and Stationary, among which are the
following articles, viz:

Sir Robert Wilson's sketch of the mili-
tary and political power of Russia
Phillips's speeches; Shey's bookkeeping
Say's catechism of political economy
Manners & customs; Accidents of life
Dennett's letters; History of the late war
Volney's Ruins; Browne of Borsbeck
The Sisters; Pope's Essay on Man
Tales of my Landlord; Taylor's Inquiry
Traveler's home; Domestic Medicine
Debates of the Virginia Convention, on
the adoption of the Federal Constitution
Wright's Life of Christ and his apostles
Bainet boards by the gross, (parchment or
single; superfine vellum cap writing paper
August 28

New Books.

Just received on consignment, and for sale
by the subscriber.

TALES of my landlord, second series.
New tales, by Mrs. Opie
Zion's Pilgrim, by Robert Hawker, D.D.
Events of the French Revolution, by the
Baroness de Staël; O'Reilly's Greenland
Johnson's quarto dictionary, vol. 1
Taylor's Axiom, 4th edition
Raffie's tour on the continent
Village sermons; Olive-Branch
Dwight's geography for schools, in which
Europe is divided according to the late act
of the congress of Vienna. Also,
A few copies of Bible News or Sacred
Truths relating to the Living God, his only
Son, and Holy Spirit, by Noah Worcester,
A.M. ROBERT GRAY.
Oct 16

Romulus Riggs's EXCHANGE BANKING HOUSE, AND BROKER'S OFFICE.

THIS is intended as a permanent estab-
lishment, and the community will find
it one of the greatest conveniences in the
United States, and of great public utility.
At this house the fair exchange on the dif-
ferent bank notes from every part of the union
can at all times be had. It is to be hoped
that, by the operations of this office, the
community will get rid of a host of Shillings,
Shovels, Secret and Running Brokers, who
infest the District, frequently proclaiming
the failure of country solvent banks, for the
express purpose of purchasing the notes of
such institutions at great discounts. Busi-
ness under the following heads will be trans-
acted. This establishment possesses funds
to negotiate for any amount, and all busi-
ness done for cash.

1st. All bank checks, bills at sight, post
notes not due, and bank notes from all parts
of the United States, bought and sold.

2d. All notes, bills of exchange, divi-
dends and interests, collected and remitted
according to orders.

3d. The notes of the United States' bank
and all of its branches received at par.

4th. Strangers, citizens, and others, may
deposit current money for safe keeping—
and if left for thirty days, or longer, will
receive at the rate of six per cent. per an-
num for the same.

5th. All business in the line of a money
broker promptly attended to for a small
commission.

6th. All southern and western traders,
bringing to the district large sums of south-
ern and western bank notes, can deposit
for safe keeping, and draw for the same as
may suit their convenience.

7th. Prompt attention paid to the orders
of all respectable brokers and exchange of-
fices throughout the United States—who
will please to favor me occasionally with
their rates of exchange on bank notes and
bills.
Georgetown, Dec. 9

Piano Fortes.

TWO elegant fine toned Piano Fortes,
with the additional keys, for sale by
JAS. KENNEDY & SON.
September 9

Ladies Dresses.

MRS. WALLACE, successor to Mrs.
Dodd, most respectfully informs the
Ladies of Alexandria and its vicinity, that
she has commenced the fancy and plain
Dress and Corset making, on King-st. near
Alfred-st. and has just received the newest
fashions from England. Any Ladies that
may favor her with their orders may rest
assured they shall be attended to with neat-
ness and punctuality on moderate terms.
Dec. 2. 3w

The Gentleman's

ANNUAL POCKET REMEMBRANCE
FOR 1819,

CONTAINING—The Almanac; ruled
pages for memorandums; duties pay-
able on goods, &c.; naval and custom house
officers; public appraisers; information
concerning patents; post office establish-
ment; official army and navy lists; a cor-
rect register of the American navy; marine
corps; government of the U. States, execu-
tive, legislative and judiciary; territorial
governments; intercourse with foreign na-
tions; directors and cashiers of the bank
of the U. States, &c. &c.

ALSO,

THE LADY'S POCKET-BOOK for 1819,
Containing—The Almanac; ruled pages
for memorandums; description of Pitcairn's
island; bishop Watson's letter on a future
state; remarks on female dress and on mar-
riage; morality of the Battledore; account
of the Cherokee schools. Selected Poetry
Answers to last year's enigmas; epi-
grams; new and fashionable songs; rebu-
ses. New country dances and waltzes; mar-
keting tables; tables reducing shillings and
pence to cents; also for showing the value
of dollars in pounds, shillings and pence—
Are just received for sale by
JAMES KENNEDY & SON.
November 24

Exchange & Broker's Office,

Georgetown, District of Columbia.
ROMULUS RIGGS.

AT his office, next door below Craw-
ford's tavern, Bridge-st. Georgetown,
will exchange all kinds of Bank Notes on
the most reasonable terms.—All persons
who may have notes on the banks of North
Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia,
would do well to call on him, as he is
largely in the purchase of that kind of mo-
ney, and will take it on the most reason-
able terms.—Persons travelling to the West-
ern Country may at all times get the Bank
Notes of the Western Banks at a fair dis-
count, by calling at his Office. For the in-
formation of all persons throughout the U.
States, R. Riggs makes it known, that all
of the Banks of the District of Columbia
pay their notes on demand in specie; and
it would be much to the advantage of the
merchants, and trading to the South and
west, to encourage the circulation of the
Notes of the Banks of Georgetown, Wash-
ington and Alexandria, as it will at all
times answer for remittances to the large
commercial and Atlantic towns;—all per-
sons emigrating or travelling to the west-
ward should be very particular and take
the Notes of the Banks of the District of
Columbia, as they will find them the most
current, there being no counterfeits on the
District Banks. The Merchants' Bank of
Alexandria has long since failed—all per-
sons should be on their guard, as they will
be imposed on.
August 18

Coffee, Sugar and Salt.

JOHN H. LADD & Co. offer for sale the
cargo of the schr Oscar, from Castine,
viz.

11000 lbs Havana coffee
53 boxes white Havana sugar
22 do brown do
800 bushels bright Lisbon salt
2 pipes real choice old L. P. Madeira
40 bushels potatoes in casks (wine
December 30

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, &c.

WE have just received by the Regu-
lator from Bermuda, and Emily
from Savannah, and for sale,

2 hhds and 18 bbls prime sugars
18 hhds of bright molasses
10 bbls prime green coffee
15 bales of Upland cotton
6 tierces of fresh rice
3750 ox horns
ALSO, IN STORE,
20 jars of quicksilver
50 boxes fresh raisins
1000 lbs soft shelled almonds
1000 bushels Cadiz salt
70 tons Swedes bar iron
60 bbls tanners' oil

With a handsome assortment of German li-
nens. MORDECAI MILLER & SON.
January 6

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber about
the 4th of August, a Negro Woman
LOUIZA—she is 25 years old, about 5 feet
five inches high, and stout; has some of her
front teeth out, and is apt to laugh when
spoken to; she has a sister Marinda, and
a mother living in Georgetown, one above
Semmes's tavern, and the other on Herring
Hill, where she has been harbored for two
weeks, and left there to come home, but
has not done so. I expect she can be found
in Georgetown or Alexandria, where she
has many acquaintances. I will give the
above reward if brought home, or lodged
in jail so that I get her again.
ROBERT HARPER.
Prince George's co. Maryland,
September 8

Tobacco and Segars.

JUST received and for sale, first quality
Chewing Tobacco,
AND
Fine flavored Spanish Segars.
Sept 29 WM. DEVAUGHN.

Just Landing,

FROM brig Susan, from Portland, and
for sale at the cabinet warehouse, low-
er end of Prince-street.

Carriages, Waggon, &c.

together with Furniture and Chairs, viz.:
3 top carriages, with plated harness
14 Jersey waggons, with harness
Bureaus; tables; sideboards
Dressing glasses; bedsteads; chairs
A few barrels No 1 mackerel
A general assortment of goods in his line
—comprising the best variety in the district
of Columbia: all of which will be sold low.
ON HAND,
Mahogany, in logs and boards.
Furniture, &c. made and repaired as
usual. SAMUEL WARD.

Bank Notes.

4000 to 50,000 Dollars.

ROMULUS RIGGS,
At his Exchange and Broker's Office, Bridge-
street, Georgetown.

WISHES to purchase from one to fifty
thousand dollars of North Carolina,
South Carolina, and Georgia bank notes,
which will be taken at a very small dis-
count. All kinds of western and other un-
current bank notes exchanged on the low-
est terms.—Persons travelling to the west-
ward can at all times get the notes of these
banks at a reasonable discount.—Bills of
exchange and bank checks, negotiated on
any part of the United States.—Notes of
United States bank, and all of the branches,
exchanged.
Georgetown, one door below Craw-
ford's tavern, October 17.

L. HOIT'S

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,

NO. 32 BURLING-SLIP, NEW-YORK.

PRINTING TYPES, of all the kinds
manufactured in the United States; the
Columbian printing press; common do;
standing press, various sizes; printing
ink, from the different factories, all kinds;
cast and wrought iron chases, from the su-
perior to the cart chase; sheepskins—
turnstiles; job and book sticks, with
brass or iron slides; mahogany do; shears;
spring steel points; common do; bod-
kins; saws; girths; ball skins for news or
book work; ball stocks; do; ball nails;
wool cards; candlesticks; snuffers;
imposing stones, with frames, for one or two
forms; brass double and single rule; co-
lumn rules; parchments; lye brushes; dust,
proof and pick do; metal cuts of houses,
ships, steam-boats, and stages; cherry and
white wood cases; do for Greek, figure and
rule, flowers, and algebra; galleries of all
kinds; frames with or without slides; case
racks; swing troughs; wetting do; huri-
cane of all kinds; letter, press and paper
boards; mallets; shooting sticks; plainers;
quoins; press blankets; page cord; blank
cards; Printing Writing and Letter Paper,
of all kinds; together with ornaments and
other articles, all of the best quality.

A large assortment of second hand
type, of almost every description, for sale
as above, specimens of any form of which
will be forwarded to order.
Every kind of PRINTING and WRIT-
ING PAPER, supplied at the manufac-
turer's price. October 8

Musical Tuition.

THE subscriber, at the solicitation of
many individuals, is induced to take
the house next door to Mr. Moore's Notary
office, Prince-street, where he will teach
Instrumental Music this winter. He assures
those who may patronize him, that his ut-
most efforts shall be exerted to give perfect
satisfaction. Subscription papers are left
at Mr. Gray's bookstore.

Ladies will be taught on the Double or
Single Flageolet, and Music arranged and
neatly copied.
Oct 29 LIONEL J. LARKIN.

Gone to the Southward or

Westward,
A YELLOW WOMAN, called Celia
Detcher, in the 23d year of her age,
about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high—marks like
moles on the right side of her face, which,
with several letters on her left arm, were
made with India ink. She is about four
months gone in a state of pregnancy—
followed her husband, Jim Clark, a yellow
man, who was purchased from this place
and taken away in company with a large
number of slaves, about two weeks ago, by
a man of the name of Basset. It is sup-
posed they have gone to the westward: Celia
was born free, and had with her a notarial
certificate of her freedom, and description
of her person. Her mother, the subscriber,
is much afflicted by her manner of going a-
way, and desires that any humane people
who may chance to meet with her, will
persuade her to return, being apprehensive
that when she gets into a strange country,
where she will be unknown and out of the
reach of her friends and those who would
be likely to protect her, attempts may be
made by some avaricious and unprincipled
persons, to deprive her of her liberty, and
sell her for ever slave. Should any such at-
tempt be made, fifty dollars reward will
be paid to any person who will communi-
cate such information as shall lead to the
conviction of the offenders, and the recov-
ery of the woman.
HANNAH DETCHER.
Alexandria, October 6, 1819.

Wheat, Old Corn, and Mary-

land Tobacco,
PURCHASED BY
Oct 24 LAWRISSON & FOWLE.

Wheat.

I wish to purchase several thousand bush-
els of wheat, for which a liberal price
will be given. THOMAS V. HUCK.
9th mo 18

Just Received,

BY late arrivals from New-York, Boston
and Portland; a large assortment of
goods, comprising the following articles,
viz:

3 Grecian sofas, good quality
3 small side boards
26 dozen chairs, different kinds
12 bureaus
16 tables
1 case sup. quality looking glasses
Work and light stands
20 dozen common brooms
10 plated harnesses
7 carriages, with gig tops
16 do common
Also, by schooner King, from Baltimore,
35 logs St. Domingo mahogany
In Store,
25 logs do, and a large assortment of
furniture—For sale by
SAMUEL WARD.
Lower end of Prince-street.
Furniture made and repaired, as
usual. December 15

New Books.

FOR sale at the commission bookstore of
R. GRAY.

A new work on Farriery; 1 vol. octavo,
bound, 2 dols.
The Christian Economy: a valuable lit-
tle work, said to be translated from the ori-
ginal Greek of an old manuscript found in
the Island of Patmos, where St. John wrote
his book of the Revelations. Price, half
bound, 37 1/2 cents.

ON HAND,
A good supply of Writing and Letter
paper. November 18

Spermaceti Candles, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.

33 boxes Rodman's sperm. candles
20 muscatel raisins
20 do bloom do
20 lbs apples—(Newtown pippins)
Men's coarse and fine shoes
Women's shoes and slippers
Boys' and children's shoes
In Store,
1500 bushels Albany oats
Together with a general assortment of
groceries. S. & T. PLUMMER.
December 15

To Ship-owners.

MASTERS OF VESSELS & OTHERS.
THE subscriber (late from England) ma-
thematical instrument maker, offers
his services to clean and repair all sorts of
Ship's Compasses, Quadrants, Sextants, &c.
in the best manner, at his house on Prince-
street, between Pitt and St. Asaph streets.
Oct 31 DANIEL MUNRO.

Notice.

ON Monday the 4th of January next, be-
tween 3 and 5 o'clock in the after-
noon, the stockholders of the Washington
and Alexandria Turnpike Company will
meet at Brown's hotel, in the town of Alex-
andria, to elect five directors, a clerk, and
a treasurer, for the ensuing year.
Dec 18 BENJ. C. ASHTON.

Bank of Alexandria.

Dec. 21, 1817.
THE stockholders in the Bank of Alex-
andria are hereby notified that an elec-
tion for nine directors for the ensuing
year, will be held at the Court-House in
this town, on the third Monday (18th) of
January next. J. L. McKENNA,
Dec 21 118J Cashier.

John Jackson & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE:
100 kegs 8's, 10's, 12's, & 1b. twist
tobacco—just received per schr Dolphin,
from Richmond, superior quality and war-
ranted.

20 barrels Albany ale, very fine
10 bales cloths, cassimeres, flannels,
hurlaps, drab cloths, &c. &c.—per schoo-
p Mechanic, from New-York.

IN STORE,
Rum, gin, brandy, wines, almonds, fil-
berts, wrapping paper, &c. &c.—on terms
to meet the views of purchasers it is pre-
sented, as they will be made very accom-
modating. Dec. 4.

The National Register

IS a paper which is published, every Sa-
turday, at the city of Washington, in
the District of Columbia, and each number
contains sixteen pages octavo, in small but
very legible type. It makes two volumes
in the year; and every volume is accompa-
nied with a copious index. The price per
annum is five dollars, payable in advance.
The Public Documents, both foreign and
domestic, the proceedings of Congress, and
authentic news of every description, are
regularly inserted therein, and accompa-
nied by critical and explanatory remarks. Its
value is also enhanced by occasional re-
views of literary works; and all its senti-
ments are decidedly American. Indepen-
dent of all party considerations. For this
work, which is well established, regularly
published, and transmitted weekly to sub-
scribers by the mail, the public patronage
is respectfully solicited.

LAWRENCE, WILSON & Co.
December 12

Alexandria Weekly Mes-

senger.
PROPOSALS for printing by subscrip-
tion, in the town of Alexandria, a
Newspaper, to be entitled THE ALEX-
ANDRIA WEEKLY MESSENGER.

1st. This paper will be printed on a
new type, quarto form, and super royal
paper—particular attention will be paid
to the press work, which the Editor does
not hesitate to declare, shall not be excel-
led by any other paper of the same size in
the United States.

2d. The price to subscribers will be two
dollars per year, one-half to be paid in
advance, the balance at the end of six
months. Any person subscribing, may
withdraw his or her name at the expiration
of the half year, if not convenient to take
the paper any longer.

3d. It is expected that this paper will
have a handsome support from the citizens
of Alexandria, Georgetown, Washington,
Baltimore, Frederick-town, Leesburg, and
other places, where subscription papers are
to be sent, the Alexandria Weekly Mes-
senger will, therefore, prove an important
vehicle to advertising customers, whose fa-
vors are respectfully requested.

PROSPECTUS.

IN announcing this Prospectus to the
public, the Editor deems it respectful
to submit the motives which have induced the
undertaking, as well as the plan on which
it will be conducted.

Grown old and firm in the duties of his
profession, he feels himself under the ne-
cessity of attempting something towards the
support of his family, which he has not
been able hitherto to effect by the small
salary that he has been accustomed to re-
ceive. He finds no small portion of his
hopes of success, therefore, on the fact,
that, though the merits of his paper may
not prove equivalent to the small pecuni-
ary cost of it, yet an ample remuneration
may be found in the consideration of hav-
ing relieved a young and helpless family.
But he is not without hope, that the work
itself will prove to be not altogether un-
worthy of the public patronage.

A paper upon the plan now proposed,
containing a summary of the topics origi-
nally inserted in such publications, and at
a price so reduced, as to render it acces-
sible to all, is acknowledged by many to
have been long wanted. With what ability
the one proposed will be conducted, the
public will judge. The Editor can, at
least, guarantee, that no pains will be spared
either by his own exertions, or by the as-
sistance of literary gentlemen on whose
kindness he relies, to give interest and worth
to his pages.

In the present tranquil state of the po-
litical world, a newspaper editor, is, indeed,
cut off from that ever ready source which is
to be found in the history of war and blood-
shed. But, happily, what is wanting in
this view, to feed the cravings of warlike
spirits, is more than supplied by the fruit-
ful sources of true and permanent interest
which are opened to us by the pacification
of the world. There is still left sufficient
theme, which though apparently less bril-
liant in character or daring in action, is not
less splendid or useful than those achieve-
ments which lay empires in ruins, and
drench fields with blood. The progress of
learning, the improvements in arts and
science, the daily discoveries in agricul-
ture, the invention of machinery, by which
labor is saved, navigation facilitated, and
agriculture and commerce rendered more
prosperous—the triumphant march of hu-
manity and religion, by means of asylums
for the deaf and dumb, Bible Colonization,
and Abolition Societies, Sunday Schools,
and various other noble institutions, where-
by the blessings of knowledge, of civiliza-
tion and christianity are extending through-
out the world—these are topics which are
fraught with high interest, and instruction
to those who wish well to the best interests
of mankind. It will be the object of the
Editor to disseminate information on these
subjects, and to furnish motives for their
achievement. The earliest foreign
news; abstracts of the proceedings of Con-
gress, the political relations of this coun-
try towards others, marine intelligence, re-
markable occurrences, interesting law re-
ports, and all subjects connected with them,
will obtain the earliest notice. Essays, se-
lected and original, on morality and reli-
gion, will also find a place in this paper.

Whatever tends to undermine virtue and
religion, these great pillars of government,
and of social order, whatever is contrary to
chastity and decorum; whatever tends to
excite disorganization and sedition in go-
vernment, or animosities and quarrels in
society, will be discountenanced and op-
posed. Personal invectives and recrimi-
nations will therefore not be admitted.—
In short, it will be the study of the Editor
to make his paper a repository of what-
ever is interesting, entertaining and useful
to his readers, whether as subjects of govern-
ment, or as men and members of society,
or as philanthropists or christians. With
these views and motives he now appeals to
a generous public for their patronage, hop-
ing that the worthy citizens of this place
and its vicinity, will at least give him the
opportunity of a trial, by which he expects
to redeem the pledges now given to carry in-
to effect the high objects of his under-
taking. JOHN WINTER.

Alexandria, January 11, 1819.

From the National Intelligencer.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JAN. 12.
SEMINOLE WAR, &c
(Continued.)

In consequence of this principle, it follows that although, when one nation enters into war with another, all the citizens of those nations may be considered, in some respects as enemies to all the citizens of the other; yet they have not a right, in all cases, when they meet, to act in hostility to each other because women, children, and all others who are exempted from bearing arms, and those employed in rural and other peaceful occupations, are not the proper objects of hostility; nor is it admissible to take the lives of those who fall into the power of their enemies, after they have surrendered; because such act is now unauthorized by the laws of nations, and ever has been a violation of the laws of humanity. So, when armies meet in the field of battle, the soldier who lays down his arms and asks for quarters, is entitled to his life; and the same with garrisons and whole armies; if they offer to capitulate, in cases of great extremity, it is an established principle of the laws of nations, universally acknowledged where civilization prevails, that their lives cannot be justly taken, unless their gross violation of the rules of civilized warfare render it necessary to inflict death as a punishment for their crimes. But death, in such cases, is never the righteous fate of unsuccessful war: much less are peaceable citizens, unarmed, pursuing their lawful avocations, subject to death, or any other acts of hostility calculated to injure them, either in their persons or effects; because such citizens do not offer injury. But, from this general principle and universal practice among christian nations, another principle arises, as universally acknowledged and equally consonant to the laws of nature and nations, that when a nation, either savage or civilized, departs from these rules, and grossly violates the laws of nations and of humanity, retaliation, or reprisals, are always justifiable, often useful, and sometimes essentially necessary, to teach the offenders to respect the laws of humanity, and to save the effusion of blood.

In such cases, where the guilty persons can be taken and identified, the punishment ought to fall exclusively upon them. Yet reprisals are not, necessarily, even confined to the persons of the guilty; but the laws of war justify the punishment of the offending nation, in any of the persons of the enemy. This nation, ever regarding mercy as her delight, has heretofore abstained from the exercise of this power, though the principle was recognized in the case of Capt. Asgill, in the revolutionary war; and by President Madison, in which it received the sanction of the legislature, in the late war. When at war with the savages, who respect no rule, and are governed by no laws; whose known mode of warfare is indiscriminate murder of all ages, sexes, and conditions, it is a well established principle, that their crimes may be lawfully punished in the persons of any of their people; and the citizens or subjects of any civilized nation, by engaging in their warfare, either in person or by instigating, aiding, and abetting them, thereby identifying themselves with the savages, belonging to their nation during the continuance of such engagements, and are, by the true and acknowledged principles of the laws of nations, subject to the same treatment. When reprisals shall be made by inflicting retaliatory punishment upon foreigners thus identified with savages, it is justifiable upon the principle of reprisals alone, and not because they become outlaws and pirates; for the laws of nations justify the citizens or subjects of one nation in entering the service of another nation; and during such service, they are as parts of the nation which they serve, subject to the same treatment, in all respects, as if they were its natural citizens or subjects.

It was upon this principle, that the Marquis de la Fayette, Baron Stuben and De Kalb, and General Kosciuszko, entered the American service in the revolutionary war, which was never considered as a just occasion for war, by Great Britain, against France, Prussia, or Poland: nor yet as a cause for regarding them in the character of outlaws and pirates. But, had these distinguished men fallen into the hands of Great Britain, the laws of war would have entitled them to the same tenderness, and subjected them to the same conditions, as native Americans. The same principle is equally applicable to those who enter into the service of the savages.

The universal principle of savage warfare, elicited by their general practice, is that of the most cruel and aggravated murder; not only of their enemies taken in arms, but also of peaceable unarmed citizens, helpless females, tender infants. If instances have been known wherein they have spared the lives of persons falling into their power, these instances have been too few in number, compared with the massacres which they have committed, desolating whole settlements, and murdering whole garrisons, to give an opposite character to their general practice.

The desolation and ruin of the Wyoming settlement, in the revolutionary war, and the recent massacres at fort Mimms and on the river Raisin, in perfect accordance with their general history, from the commencement of our national existence, furnish sufficient demonstration of this fact.

Alexander Arbuthnot was taken as a resident among the savages, with whom he had identified himself, by acting as their agent, exciting them to the war, aiding, abetting, and supplying them with the means of carrying it on. Robert C. Ambrister was taken in their actual service, as a leader and commander of their forces; by which, as well as by aiding, abetting, comforting, and supplying them, he was also identified with the savages. Agreeably to these principles of the laws of nations, the committee are fully of opinion, that gen. Jackson, as commander of the army, had the right to exercise upon them the law of retaliation, without the intervention of a court martial. However cautiously this rule should be exercised, and desirable as mercy always is, whenever it can be exercised with safety, this godlike virtue has its bounds, beyond which, its exercise would be a perversion of justice; and it is presumed, that the repeated murders which had been committed upon our citizens, the many bloody trophies of their cruelties found at Micksasky, and their persisting in hostility against the repeated warnings and threats, which had been held out to them, bore conviction to the mind of gen. Jackson, that the exercise of the law of retaliation had become necessary to the future safety of his fellow citizens.

But he chose to submit the case to the investigation and decision of a court martial, composed of distinguished officers, by whom Alexander Arbuthnot was condemned to be hung, which sentence was confirmed and executed. By the same tribunal, Robert C. Ambrister was, in the first instance, condemned to be shot; but, upon reconsideration, they changed the sentence to that of corporal punishment and confinement to hard labor. The reconsideration was disapproved by gen. Jackson, and the first sentence confirmed and executed. On this last point the committee are of opinion, that it would have been more correct for gen. Jackson, after submitting the case to a court martial, not only to examine the facts as to his guilt, but to determine the punishment to be inflicted, to have acquiesced in their final and only legal decision as a court. But, in this, the committee are satisfied that gen. Jackson did not transcend the power warranted by the law of retaliation—the prisoner's own confession, and the evidence produced, going to establish the facts which justified its application. And though the principles of national law, involved in this war, would have authorized a more extensive sacrifice, even on the persons of the innocent, yet the committee deem it a matter of great felicitation, that punishment fell upon the guilty alone; and that the object is effected, with so limited an example of justice. Under this view of the whole subject, the committee can discover much which merits applause, and little that deserves censure; and, from the incalculable benefits resulting to the nation, from the faithful and distinguished services of gen. Jackson and the officers and men who served under his command, in terminating finally the Seminole war, are of opinion that they are entitled to the thanks of their country.

The report having been read—

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, rose to make a motion, the object of which was to give to the report of the military committee, as well as to the substitute presented by a member of that committee, a direction which should ensure to it a discussion, as full as was desired, at the present session. For this purpose, he moved to refer them to a committee of the whole on the state of the union. These papers, he said, involved principles of great consequence, on which in some measure depended, as he believed, the character of the nation: they also necessarily involved important questions as to the laws of nations, and as to the constitution of our own country, and ought to have a deliberate consideration.

Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, was as desirous as the gentleman from Georgia, of a deliberate discussion of the subject of these reports; but, if they were referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, a motion to go into which was always in order, the house might be taken by surprise, or brought into the discussion entirely without notice, at the motion of any gentleman who wished it. He therefore wished the papers should be referred, as in ordinary cases, to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Strother, of Virginia, agreed, with the gentlemen who had preceded him, that the report should be so disposed of as to ensure a full examination of its merits. The subject, he said, was one of considerable interest and excitement, though he was not under the impression that it was one of great magnitude, nor that it carried in its bosom the fate of the nation, as the gentleman from Georgia seemed to suppose, which depended on far other considerations. The best course to pursue in regard to these papers, would be, to lay them on the table. The not of momentous consequence, he said, yet the decision on them was calculated to implicate the character, and perhaps the happiness of the illustrious individual whose proceedings it was proposed to censure. He would, in regard to any proposition involving the happiness or reputation of any individual, conspicuous or obscure, act with great deliberation. He was therefore opposed to referring this matter to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, thus putting it in the power of any individual to call it up when he pleased, and to precipitate the house into a discussion, unadvisedly and unprepared. He was for not hastily acting on a proposition to censure a man who had given celebrity to the arms of his country, and thrown a brighter lustre on the national character.

Mr. Poindester, of Mississippi, deprecated any precipitation in the decision of a question, in affirming which the house would be required to forget the wrongs inflicted on us by foreign nations, to overlook the inhuman deeds committed on the frontier of Georgia, and to turn its attention to the laudable object of destroying the reputation of one of its most distinguished citizens. It was not in the point of view in which the gentleman from Georgia had regarded the question: it was not from any regard to the savages of Florida, and their allies, British refugees and Spanish agents, or from a wish to crush that man by the strong arm of power—that a man who had so much merited the thanks of his country, that he wished a full and early discussion of the subject. He did not wish it he said, to be referred to a committee of the whole, or to lie on the table and be forgotten. He was not willing that any such report as that from the military committee, calculated to ruin the reputation of a man who had rendered so signal services to his country, should be considered as representing the opinion of this house. He was not willing, therefore, that it should remain for a moment on the table, but should undergo a full discussion, as early as practicable; which would be ensured by referring it to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, while he congratulated the house on the dignified report which the military committee had presented to them, was disposed, in the proceedings on this subject, to act with all necessary deliberation. The only objection he had heard to the proposition to refer the subject to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, was, that it might be called up at any time; this objection, he said, might be entirely obviated, by naming a day when it should be called up; and, if a day were not named, the house would always have it in its power, if it chose, to refuse to go into committee, if moved for at too early a day. He should deplore, Mr. M. said, perhaps more than any member of the house, that this should be referred to an ordinary committee of the whole, and that the whole session should pass off without an expression, on the part of the house, of its opinion on this subject. With respect to the character of General Jackson, though he would not unnecessarily arraign it, Mr. M. said, he looked, in the view which he took of the importance of this question, to higher objects; to the character of this house, and of this nation.

Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, hoped, that the motion of the gentleman from Georgia, would prevail. He presumed that the gentlemen adverse to General Jackson were none of them desirous of precipitating the discussion, or taking any advantage by surprise, of those who approved of his conduct. He supposed that by Monday next every gentleman who desired to take a part in the discussion would be prepared, and that day would be agreed on. He said he should, when the discussion came on, attempt to show that all the proceedings of General Jackson were justifiable, by the law of nations.

Mr. Desha, of Kentucky, wished the papers to lie on the table, that the members of the house might have an opportunity of examining them—but if referred to any committee of the house, he wished the substitute as well as the report to be referred—and that, in their publication, they might go together, that the world should see and understand the views of both sides of the house.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, suggested the propriety of a concurrence, on all sides of the house, in the commitment of the report and the amendment, to a committee, as proposed. If for no other reason than the speaker might wish to participate in the debate, he should approve of that course. The subject had excited considerable sensation, and he hoped every opportunity would be given to members, on all sides of the house, to express their opinions. To debate it now was to take up the time of the house to no useful purpose whatever.

After some further remarks, from Messrs. Floyd, Cobb, and Strother, in support of their respective opinions, and some conversation on a point of order, the question on referring the report of the military committee to a committee of the whole on the state of the union was carried without a division.

On motion of Mr. Desha, the paper offered by Mr. Johnson, of Ky. as a substitute, was then referred to the same committee, and

Mr. Talmadge gave notice that, if no one else did, he should, on Monday next move to go into a committee of the whole on this subject.

ALEXANDRIA:
MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1819.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WASHINGTON
Saturday, January 17.

The house of representatives yesterday was about to adjourn over to Monday, when Mr. Tucker rose and opposed it, stating, as his reason for doing so, that the gentlemen of the bank committee who were then absent had requested him to signify to the house that it was their wish to bring in their Report on Saturday. The question of adjournment to Monday was therefore negatived by 54 to 50. The whole result of the inquiry at Philadelphia, therefore, under the resolution of the house will be unfolded this day in congress, and will appear, probably, at full length in the papers of Monday.

The following proposition which I consider as no less laudable and honorable to the proposer than singular in its nature, was offered the house for its adoption by Mr. Sergeant. "That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of enacting a general ordinance whereby the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty shall be guaranteed to the inhabitants of territories exterior to the original limits of the U. States, and make the basis of all governments to be hereafter established therein."—This brought up Mr. Lowndes, who said that he saw into the object of the gentleman, and wished the proposition to be laid upon the table that it might be generally understood before it was acted upon. To which Mr. Sergeant replied, that the gentleman was very right—that he had an object in it; but did not care to introduce it into the resolution at that time; he had, however, no objection to its being laid upon the table.

No doubt the object of Mr. Sergeant, whom upon this occasion we may regard as the mouth-piece and organ of those benevolent and philanthropic persons north of Maryland, who, principled in the abhorrence of the slave trade and its whole machinery, have lately so often moved congress on the subject, is to stop the descent of the states on the western waters into the admission among them, by law, of that execrable system—that disgrace to our country—and to which there is reason to suspect that the proposed amendment of the constitution of Ohio is directed. Facilis decensus avari—the gates of hell are wide, the road sloped and slippery. May our republic, of which we are at this time beginning to be able, with truth, to hold up to the applause, the envy, and, indeed, the astonishment of the world, bring no disgrace upon herself by rolling down the steep at the impulse of base individual self-interest; but be in reality, as she pretty loudly boasts she is, the great exuberant and undefiled fountain of liberty; and may it soon be said of her, as it once was in the emphatic and eloquent language of Mr. Curran of G. Britain, that "The moment a slave sets his foot upon her soil, his fetters drop off."

From the Nat. Intelligencer, Jan. 15.

We recollect no session of congress which has been more distinguished for important reports from the heads of departments, and other state papers, than the present. Another was yesterday transmitted to the house of representatives from the war department, being a report by Mr. secretary Calhoun, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the last session, respecting the prosecution of internal improvements, by means within the control of that department. As that report will be placed before the public in due time, we shall not now speak of the tenor nor of the merits of it; but shall advert to one or two interesting facts, which a consultation of the documents transmitted with it have disclosed to us, respecting the roads or military ways now in progress of execution, under the authority of the war department.

Of that from Plattsburg to Sackett's Harbor, our readers are already apprized of the progress, by publications in the newspapers.

Of the road from Columbia, in the state of Tennessee, to Madisonville, alluded to in a debate in the house of representatives the other day, fifty miles have been completed, by the troops, on the lower part of

the road, making many causeways and bridges of the most durable materials; and, at the other end, about forty miles have been made south of the Tennessee river, making, in like manner, many bridges and causeways. The most laborious part of the road, it is added, has been completed, and done in the best manner.

The military way on the north-western frontier, from Detroit to the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of the Lake, has progressed as far as Eight Mile Creek, that is, within eight miles of the Rapids, making in all a distance of seventy miles. Of this road, the report of the commanding general says it is an excellent one, being eighty feet wide, the low places on it being all causewayed, and bridges built where necessary. The number of causeways on it exceeds sixty, and the bridges are of considerable length; that on which the troops are now employed being 450 feet in length, constructed of timber, in the most durable manner.

These are the only military roads which have been commenced.

These improvements, besides saving to the United States much of the expense of transportation, are of great importance to the community generally. For our part, we should have no objection to enlarging rather than to reducing our military peace establishment, if it be always so usefully employed.

The bill to establish a supreme court, under a new organization, and for appointing circuit judges in place of those who now compose the supreme court, has passed to a third reading in the senate, by a majority so large as to insure its final passage in that body.

After a debate, on the 13th instant, in the senate, the resolution moved by Mr. Dickerson, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, to establish a uniform mode of election (by districts) of representatives to congress and electors of president and vice president, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a majority of 28 to 11. This vote, we presume, ensures its passage, in that body, by the constitutional majority of two thirds of all the members present. We hope the period being so auspicious to a disinterested view of this question, that it may be candidly discussed elsewhere, and finally receive the same sanction from the other branch of the legislature, and from the States, as it has received in the Senate. We have always been of the opinion that such an amendment was important to equalize the rights of the people, and the influence of the states in the general government. The more immediately, too, the will of the people is collected, in their respective districts, the more surely, it appears to us, are the doors of promotion to the Executive chair guarded against the fraud of cabals, the intrigues of low ambition, and the no less baneful bargains of those who make a merchandize of political influence.

New-York January 12.

NEWS OF SHIP FRANCIS.
Capt. Swain, of the sch. Mary, from Pernambuco, brings interesting intelligence of a vessel supposed to be lost. It will be seen by this report, that on the 27th ult. he spoke the ship Francis, Hitch, then 135 days from Gottenburgh for New-Bedford, and never before heard of since her sailing from that port.

Charleston, Jan. 6.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH SHIP NANCY.
The Nancy, captain Young, sailed from Jamaica on the 5th ult. with a full cargo of sugar, bound to London. A day or two previous to her having foundered, experienced several severe gales, but did not injure the ship, as was supposed. On the 2d inst. in the Gulf stream, while in the act of trying the pumps, found that she had five feet water in her hold; immediately set all hands to the pumps, and finding the leak increased two feet on us, the cabin at that time almost full of water, deemed it prudent, for the preservation of our lives, to take to our boats, which we did, after saving our clothes and small stores—the ship in a sinking condition, and no probable means of saving her, shoved off, in order to make shore. The ship foundered about two hours after leaving her. Capt. Young, his mates and crew, landed on Dewee's Island, on Tuesday morning, and on the flood tide of the evening, came through the inland passage, and arrived in town between 5 and 9 o'clock on Wednesday night.

Extract of a letter communicated for the Maryland Censor; dated
London, 20th Oct. 1818.

"The affairs of Spain are now worse than ever, and so will be promoted the cause of independence in the colonies. All information induces us to believe that the great powers of Europe will not undertake any mediation supported by arms, and that the court of Madrid, is farther than ever from agreeing with that of Brazil. On the contrary, the so much talked of expedition of 18000 men, announced in the papers, is thought to be only a device to impose upon the government of Brazil."

yet it will fall even to have to such an expedition will have to be kept on paper. The late administration will not incur the expense of the treasury, and Cadix, is ruined by daily failure, the merchants unable to render the government with the customers heard here of the two vessels to sail from the United States, where Lord Cochrane was for them with impatience. I learn that such vessels have to with good officers, and crew much wanting there. The same, we hope, will be under further delay.

DEATH BY POISON.
It appears from the New York Times of the 7th January, that of December last, arsenic was used at breakfast, to a Mrs. A. Somerville, N. J. by a white fifteen years of age, assisted by four, both servants of major smith—that the poison took effect. A. was relieved by the early prescribed remedies. That towards evening, the poisoner repeated on Mrs. A. (whether the perpetrators of the first act is not known) and that Mrs. A. died on the 10th.

Exchange Coffee-House.
MARINE JOURNAL.
PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.
ARRIVED.
Sch. Charles, Southcomb, Mobile, with cedar timber for CLEARAN.
Ship Diana, Nelson, St. Thomas.

For New-York.
The regular and fast schooner ELIZABETH, Tolley, master, burthen 650, now ready for freight, and with all possible dispatch.
Jan 13 JOHN H. H.

WANTED to purchase by Negro slaves. App. herd's Indian Queen tavern.
January 18

Friendship Fire Co.
Extract from an act of the Alexandria for the extinction of fires.

Section 7. If any person present at any fire, shall not obey the order or direction who shall be appointed by any now established or which after established, knowing his or her, such person shall forfeit sum of five dollars; provided such officer shall have been in one of the public papers.

At a meeting of the Fire Company, the following officers duly elected for the present year.
Charles McKnight, 1st
James Carson, 2nd
James S. Scott, 3d
Charles Pascoe,
Matthew Robinson,
Samuel Smith,
Thomas Towler,
Samuel B. Larmour,
Prosley Jacobs,
James Galt,
John Loheden,
Thomas M. unit,
James Douglass,
David Marill,

Extract from the minutes of the Fire Company, dated January 16 3d

To the Public.
WHEN men who walk the ranks of life, and who not commiserate with their evil, set out with the intent to do the community, their address frequently betrays a man of supposed respectable family, whose should be devoted to nobles whose exterior appearance, fed to deceive, becomes the knave, it is a duty of caution they against him. CHARLES TYLER—of the noble parentage, bred in the society, he came to this town ed himself as a merchant. His talents and punctuality were greatly extended in the trade of the community. He approached for the consummation: he suddenly stopped out showing that he had sold and after acknowledging, previous, that he had made dollars by shipments of tobacco, he compromised with his creditors in the pound, and by of his friends, who believed of honesty and misadventured business. Notwithstanding his universal belief of his integrity at that time, and the circumstances under which he was, by strict punctuality engagements, the confidence restored. But this was only preparing the way for a delusion. At the approach of his stock of dry goods in the intent, as he said, of different line of business, he received in payment of a draft on the government held for the sale of a large bricks, he converted into a piece of twenty per cent. At purchased of the 500 barrels

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edges of the most durable materials; and,
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We hope the period being so auspicious
to disembarrass view of this question, that
it may be candidly discussed elsewhere,
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the other branch of the legislature, and
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[Ind.]

New-York January 12.

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set all hands to the pumps, and finding the
leak increased two feet on us, the cabin at
that time almost full of water, deemed
it prudent, for the preservation of our lives,
to take to our boats, which we did, after
saving our clothes and small stores—the
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two hours after leaving her. Capt. Young,
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Extract of a letter communicated for the
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the papers, is thought to be only a threat
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yet it will fail even to have this effect, for
such an expedition will never be seen ex-
cept on paper. The late changes in the
administration will not increase the re-
sources of the treasury, and the trade of
Cadiz, is ruined by daily failures which
render the merchants unable to assist the
government with the customary loans. No-
thing is heard here of the two frigates which
were to sail from the United States to Chi-
le, where Lord Cochrane will be waiting
for them with impatience. We expect to
learn that such vessels have been provided
with good officers, and crews, who were
much wanting there. The attack upon Li-
ma, we hope, will be undertaken without
further delay.

DEATH BY POISON.

It appears from the New-Brunswick
Times of the 7th January, that on the 24th
of December last, arsenic was adminis-
tered at breakfast, to a Mrs. Arrowsmith,
of Somerville, N. J. by a white lad of about
fifteen years of age, assisted by a girl of co-
lour, both servants of major John Arrow-
smith—that the poison took effect, but Mrs.
A. was relieved by the early application of
prescribed remedies. That on the 31st,
towards evening, the poisonous draught was
repeated on Mrs. A. (whether by the perpe-
trators of the first act is not ascertained)
and that Mrs. A. died on the following day.

Exchange Coffee-House
MARINE JOURNAL.
PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, January 16.

ARRIVED.
Sch. Charles, Southcomb, 33 days from
Mobile, with cedar timber for the navy.
CLEARED.
Ship Diana, Nelson, St. Thomas.

For New-York.
The regular and fast sailing pack-
et schooner ELIZABETH, John
Tolley, master, burthen 650 bbls. She is
now ready for freight, and will be loaded
with all possible despatch. Apply to
JOHN H. LADD & Co.
January 18.

Negroes.
WANTED to purchase fifteen to twenty
Negro slaves. Apply at J. Shep-
herd's Indian Queen tavern.
January 18.

Friendship Fire Company.
Extract from an act of the corporation of
Alexandria for the extinguishment of
fires.

Section 7. If any person who shall be
present at any fire, shall neglect or refuse
to obey the order or direction of any officer
who shall be appointed by any fire com-
pany now established or which may be here-
after established, knowing him to be an offi-
cer, such person shall forfeit and pay the
sum of five dollars; provided the name of
such officer shall have been first published
in one of the public papers.

January 11, 1819.

AT a meeting of the Friendship Fire
Company, the following officers have been
duely elected for the present year, viz.

Charles McKnight, 1st } Commanders.
James Carson, 2nd }
James S. Scott, 3d }
Charles Pascoe, } Subordinate
Matthew Robinson, } Directors.
Samuel Smith }
Thomas Towler, }
Samuel B. Larmour, } Regulators.
Presley Jacobs, }
James Galt, }
John Loheden, }
Thomas Munt, } Trustees.
James Douglass, }
David Maril, }

Extract from the minutes.
Test, MATTHEW ROBINSON,
January 16. 3t Secretary.

To the Public.

WHEN men who walk in the lower
ranks of life, and whose abilities are
not commensurate with their wishes to do
evil, set out with the intent to rob and swin-
dle the community, their want of talents
and address frequently betrays them to sus-
picion and to ultimate conviction; But
when a man of supposed integrity, and of
respectable family, whose superior talents
should be devoted to nobler purposes, and
whose exterior appearance is well calculated
to deceive, becomes the swindler and
the knave, it is a duty due to society to
caution them against him. Such a man is
CHARLES TYLER—of the most respect-
able parentage, bred in the first circles of
society, he came to this town and estab-
lished himself as a merchant. By his mercan-
tile talents and punctuality in business, his
credit was greatly extended, and he con-
tracted debts to the amount of nearly one
hundred thousand dollars. The time then
approached for the consummation of his vil-
lany: he suddenly stopped payment, with-
out showing that he had sustained any loss,
and after acknowledging, only a few days
previous, that he had made thirty thousand
dollars by shipments of tobacco; he then
compromises with his creditors at ten shil-
lings in the pound, and by the assistance
of his friends, who believed his asser-
tions of honesty and misfortune, re-com-
menced business. Notwithstanding the al-
most universal belief of his want of integ-
rity at that time, and the unfavorable cir-
cumstances under which he renewed busi-
ness, by strict punctuality in meeting his
engagements, the confidence of some was
restored. But this was only as the calm
which precedes the storm: he was only
preparing the way for a deeper scheme of
villany. At the approaching crisis he sold
out his stock of dry goods at auction, with
the intent, as he said, of entering into a
different line of business. The notes which
he received in payment of his goods, and
also a draft on the government, which he
held for the sale of a large quantity of
bricks, he converted into cash, at a sacri-
fice of twenty per cent. About this time he
purchased one 500 barrels of flour, for

which he gave me his checks on the Farm-
ers' Bank of Alexandria, dated a few days
ahead, for 400 barrels, and his note at
thirty days for 100. This flour, with much
more which he bought of different persons
in the same manner, he sold for cash, before
his checks became due. Having thus con-
verted into money every article, he could
get within his grasp, he suddenly disap-
peared from town. After finding out where
he was, I called upon him and demanded
the cause of such conduct, and asked him
what means he had of satisfying his credi-
tors?—to which he replied, that he was a
ruined man, and was not able to pay one
cent. This evidently being a notorious
falsehood, from the foregoing statement—
to prevent the like imposition from being
practised by him in any other place, I there-
by publish the said CHARLES TYLER as a
swindler and a villain.
jan 16 3t JAMES ENGLISH.

Lost.
WAS delivered on Messrs. Lawason
& Fowle's wharf on Thursday last,
from the sch. Emily, capt. Spillman, fr.
Savannah, Three Trees, secured with wrap-
ping, and from there taken by an unknown
person—a liberal reward will be given for
their delivery to RICHARD SLADE.
jan 16 3t

Notice.
THERE not having been a quorum at
the last annual meeting of the stock-
holders of the Washington and Alexandria
turnpike company to render their proceed-
ings legal, another meeting will take place
at Brown's hotel, in the town of Alexan-
dria, on Monday, the 8th day of February
next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the
purpose of choosing five directors, a clerk
and a treasurer to serve the present year.
By order of the president and directors.
BENJ. C. ASHTON, Clerk.
January 15.

Soap Stone.
A QUANTITY of soap stone of a supe-
rior quality, may be had on applica-
tion to Mr. Bernard Crook's, stone-cutter's
yard, where a sample may be seen.
January 15.

Fifty Dollars Reward
WILL be given for apprehending the
thief who broke in at my back win-
dow, and then broke open my bar door and
took the draw out of the same, together
with Mr. James Carbin's saddle bags, cut
them open, and took one Cravat, one Shirt
and one pair of pantaloons, all marked J. S.
Also, 319 dollars, fifty of which were in
Virginia paper, and the remainder in Ken-
tucky. I also lost about seven dollars, to
the best of my recollection, two of which
was of the Mechanics' Bank.

On enquiry it appears, that the night the
robbery was committed at my house, there
was seen at Mr. Dennis Johnson's a black
man, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dress-
ed in white corded pantaloons, short boots,
and dark big coat; and about the same
time Mr. Johnson's house was broke open,
Francis Johnson's new blue broad cloth
coat taken, and his pocket knife and a pair
of gloves; also, Mr. William Johnson's
pocket book, with about six dollars—the
person went into Mr. Johnson's room, and
took three keys: Francis Johnson's knife
was found with the trunks that were cut
from the stage, and a biscuit that was in
Mr. Carbin's big coat pocket was also
found with the trunks. On the same eve-
ning there was a black man seen near my
house by several of the neighbors, tolerable
early in the night, of the same description
of the one that was at Mr. Dennis Johnson's.
HENDLY NELSON.
Dogue run Tavern, near Alexan-
dria January 15. 3t

Liverpool Salt.
TWO THOUSAND bushels coarse Li-
verpool salt, the cargo of the sloop A-
lert, for sale by LAWASON & FOWLE,
who have just received 100 boxes fresh
raisons.
January 13.

Alexandria;
Washington, & Georgetown

COACHEE.

THE proprietors having for the accom-
modation of the public, put on the
line a new stage and horses, they will leave
Alexandria every morning at 10 o'clock
for Washington and Georgetown; returning,
will leave Georgetown at 4 o'clock and
Washington at 2 past 4, for Alexandria,
fare 75 cents each way. All baggage at
the risk of the owners.
jan 12.

For Sale,
A STRONG, healthy negro man, aged
twenty-one years: he is a good house
servant, having no fault. He will not be
sold to a trader. For terms apply at this
office.
January 5.

Notice.
DR. GENT, who has settled in Alex-
andria, offers his professional services to
the inhabitants and its vicinity. He will
attend particularly to country practice.
N. B. His shop is at Mahlon Schofield's,
King-street, next door to the late Dr. G. A.
Thornton's.
d3t&thmtf jan 1

For Sale,
A FEW casks of Messrs. Murdoch, Yulle,
Wardrop & Co.'s London Particular
Madeira: also a few hds. & quarter cas-
es of their London market—an excellent dis-
torted. Both are warranted pure as im-
ported.
WILLIAM HODGSON.
November 25.

Cork Sole Shoes.
S. & D. REED
HAVE just received a fresh supply of
cork sole, and morocco and leather
thick sole walking shoes, with heels.
LIKEWISE,
A general assortment of other kinds, suit-
able for the season, which are for sale at
low prices for cash.
January 4.

For Freight,
The packet sloop Ocean, to sail
on Tuesday the 19th inst. for freight
or passage apply on board to Capt. Middle-
ton, or to BARNEWALL & POPHAM.
jan 16 3t

For Sale,
(If applied for immediately.)
The schooner CARRIER, an ex-
cellent vessel, 39 tons burthen,
sails well, was built in Matthews county,
Va. in August last, of the best materials.—
She is remarkably well found, and well cal-
culated for a small West-Indianman, or bay
craft. Apply to the master on board at
Schofield & Waters' wharf.
jan 15 3t WINSLOW FOSTER.

For Bermuda.
The elegant and very fast sail-
ing sch. FAVORITE, S. Tripp mas-
ter, has half her cargo engaged and ready
to go on board. For freight of 300 barrels
or passage apply to T. H. HOWLAND,
Who has for sale
20 hds prime quality molasses
2 hds Barbadoes sugar
20 casks whale oil
20 bbls tanners' oil
20 bales cotton, and
30 boxes window glass
1 mo 15 6t

For New-York.
The fast sailing packet sloop POL-
LY & SYLVIA, E. Weeks master,
burthen 600 bbls.: being intended as a regu-
lar packet, she will be dispatched with-
out delay. For freight or passage, having
excellent accommodations, apply to
NEWTON KEENE.
January 15 3t

For Freight,
The sloop ALERT, capt. Smith,
carries about 450 barrels, an excel-
lent vessel, and will take freight for any
southern port. Apply to
LAWASON & FOWLE.
January 14.

For Freight,
The substantial and fast sailing
brig BENEFactor, Wm. I. To-
bey, master, burthen 1200 bbls. will be re-
ady for the reception of a cargo in 3 days.
Apply to M. Miller & Son, or
T. H. HOWLAND,
Who have for sale on board said vessel,
3000 bushels Cadiz salt. 1 mo 9

For Sale, Freight or Charter,
The substantial ship FAIR-TRA-
DER, capt. George Fletcher, bur-
then 3900 barrels of 535 lbs. tobacco, now
in complete order for the reception of a
cargo and the performance of any voyage.
For terms for the purchase of two-thirds,
or freight of the whole, apply to
NOBLET HERBERT,
or FRANCIS ADAMS, jr.
Oct 8

For Sale or Freight,
The sch. POLLY & SALLY,
burthen 25 tons of 600 bbls. nearly
new, built in the Chesapeake of the best ma-
terials; a very fast sailer, and can be ready
for a cargo in a few days, and requires but
a small expense to fit her for any voyage.
Apply to LAWASON & FOWLE.
December 21.

For New-York,
The new and superior sch. FIVE
SISTERS, Capt. Bates, carries a-
bout 800 barrels, is now ready to receive a
cargo on board, and will take a freight to
that port if offered immediately. Apply to
Dec 17 LAWASON & FOWLE.

For Charleston, Savannah, or
New-Orleans,
The fast sailing sloop CYNTHIA,
one year old, having large accom-
modations for passengers (say 25) in the
cabin, carries 400 barrels under deck. She
will be dispatched to either of the above
places as soon as freight or passengers shall
offer: freight can be taken to-morrow. Ap-
ply to E. CORNING,
Vowell's wharf.
Dec 30

John H. Ladd & Co.
HAVE received by brig Juno from Bos-
ton, and sch. Elizabeth from N. York,
3000 bushels Liverpool coarse salt
135 boxes mould candles, of various
sizes, and most approved brands
50 bags green coffee
50 hds N. E. rum; 50 bbls ditto
10 hds west-india rum
16 casks cheese
3 chests imperial tea
10 do young hyson tea
4 quintals dun codfish, sup. quality
9 cases men's & boys' coarse shoes
4 bales herring seine twine
For Bermuda,
The fast sailing brig JUNO, A.
Smith master, burthen 550 barrels.
For freight of 300, apply to
JOHN H. LADD & Co.
January 4.

Bank of Alexandria,
January 4, 1819.

A DIVIDEND of three and an half per
cent for the last half year, is this day
declared, and will be paid to the stockhol-
ders in the institution, or their legal rep-
resentatives, on Thursday the 7th inst.
J. L. McKenna, Cashier.
January 5 3w

Barbadoes Sugar.
Six hds prime Barbadoes sugar receiv-
ed via Bermuda, per sloop Regulator.
For sale by
BARNEWALL & POPHAM.
jan 8 1w

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber on or
about the first of September last, a in-
telligent girl named Sally, about fifteen or
sixteen years of age, long bushy hair, rather
thin visage, clothing not recollected, for-
merly the property of Mr. John M. Ivor of
this place. Whoever will apprehend said
slave and deliver her to me, or give infor-
mation to Mr. H. Claggett at the Washing-
ton tavern, so I get her, shall receive the
above reward. JOHN L. ALFORD.
December 4.

ALEXANDRIA PRICE-CURRENT.
TINOTHY MOUNTFORD, JR. & SAM. H. DAVIS
propose to publish,
A Weekly Price-Current
AND
MARINE JOURNAL,
On the plan of those of New-York, Philadel-
phia, Baltimore, &c.

The publishers believe that the growing
mercantile prosperity of Alexandria ren-
ders a publication of this kind necessary...
and they solicit the patronage of commer-
cial men and merchants generally.
It will be printed every Saturday, on pa-
per of fine quality, and new type, at Five
Dollars per annum, payable on the deliv-
ery of the first number.
jan 7

Sugar, Apples, &c.
RECEIVED by the sloop Rising-Sun,
capt. Smith, from Providence, R. I.
and for sale by E. CORNING,
Vowell's wharf.

60 bbls brown sugar
5 hds N. E. rum
27 pipes gin
27 bbls cider
70 do apples
3000 wt. codfish
jan 4

Cotton.
TWENTY-TWO bales excellent qual-
ity Georgia Upland—just received
and for sale by T. H. HOWLAND.
1 mo 9

Mechanics' Bank of Alex'a.
December 5, 1818.

THE Stockholders of the Mechanics'
Bank of Alexandria are hereby noti-
fied that one quarter of the seventh instal-
ment is called for to this institution, pay-
able at the Bank on the 19th January next,
one quarter on the 19th of February, and
one half of the eighth instalment on the 19th
of March next.
By order of the Board
P. H. MINOR,
Cashier.
December 7

Spirits, Sugar, &c.
A FEW puncheons of superior quality
Antigua and Jamaica spirits
Superior Barbadoes sugar, in hhd's
Also, a parcel of cocoa nuts—for sale
on liberal terms at No. 88 Union-st.
September 30 N. REILLY.

I wish to Hire,
FOR the ensuing year, two or three able
bodied Black Men, accustomed to the
work of a farm.
J. L. McKenna,
November 30 d3t&mwtf

Ground Alum, Fine Salt, &c.
NOW landing from sch. Geo. Washing-
ton, and sloop Experiment, from Nor-
folk, and for sale by LINDSAY & HILL,
250 sacks fine Liverpool salt
145 do coarse do
1200 bushels do do
35 bbls herrings and
40 dozen corn brooms. January 1

Notice.
THE copartnership of John & Thomas
Vowell having expired by mutual con-
sent on the 1st ult. those that have ac-
counts against the firm, or either of the par-
ties, will please present them for payment;
and those indebted will please settle the
same with either of the late firm. The
books and papers will be found at the store
now occupied by John Douglas & Co.
JOHN C. VOWELL,
THOMAS VOWELL.

Smyrna Figs.
FIFTY boxes fresh Smyrna Figs, choice
quality, just received and for sale by
BARNEWALL & POPHAM.
IN STORE,
3000 bushels heavy Pennsylvania Oats,
in lots to suit purchasers. 1w jan 2

Look Here!
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living
near Upperville, Loudoun county, Va.
on the 2d of September last, negro man
FREDERICK,
about 38 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches
high, rather slender, black complexion, very
scurly countenance, teeth wide apart, gums
red and shows them much when he laughs.
I think the hinder part of his head is bald;
owing to a breaking out, and perhaps other
parts of his head also. I believe he has a
scar over one eye, and that the end of his
big toe is bit off by the frost. He is pas-
sionately fond of begging and chewing to-
bacco, and sometimes smokes the pipe.—
He generally wears a truss, which has oc-
casioned scars on one of his hips. He went
off in company with his wife, who has since
been detected in Alexandria. It is likely
he may have obtained a free pass. A re-
ward of 40 dollars will be given for the ap-
prehension of said negro if taken out of the
state and brought home, or 20 dollars if
taken in the state and delivered to me, with
reasonable charges in either case, or 10
dollars if put in any goal and information
given so that I get him again. Masters of
vessels will please keep a watch for him.
jan 5 4t GEORGE NOBLE.

100 Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber on Sat-
urday night last, a Negro man, named
GEORGE,
commonly called George Jasper, about 5
feet 8 to 10 inches high, a brownish or dark
mulatto complexion,—is a fiddler, and ad-
dicted to drink—stammers when spoken to.
A short time since, in making an attempt
to run away, he endeavored to make it ap-
pear that he was kidnapped on board a
small vessel at Alexandria.—His clothes
are not particularly recollected, with the
exception of a long blue coat; but it is be-
lieved he had very good clothes, including
a light colored coat, nearly new. Who-
ever will secure said Negro, so that I get
him again, shall receive, if taken 100 miles
off, 100 dollars—If 50 miles, 50 dollars—
and for any less distance, 30 dollars.
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS.
Brlington House, near Alexan-
dria, January 1.

SALES AT AUCTION
By P. G. MURSTELLER.

On TUESDAY, at 10 A. M.
At the auction store, corner of Prince and
Water Streets, will be sold,
Cloths
Cassimeres
Coatings
Negro cottons
Calicoes
Shirting cottons
Dimities
Flushings
Wollen & cotton hosiery
Buckskin and heavy gloves, &c.
ALSO,
Candles in boxes
Eggs in ditto
Gin cases
Dremijohns
Cheese in casks, &c.
A quantity of elegant furniture; among
which are
Sideboards
Tables
Chairs
Beds
Bedsteads &c. &c.

By JOHN JACKSON & Co.

On WEDNESDAY, at 10 A. M.
Will be sold at our Auction Rooms, corner
of King and Water streets,
A general assortment of European, do-
mestic and India Dry Goods, with a var-
iety of other articles, on a credit of four
and six months!

Winchester and Alexandria
STAGE.

THE Winchester and Alexandria stage,
in future, will stop at the Indian Queen
Tavern, and will leave said tavern, on the
same days as before from the City Hotel—
fare as usual.
Also an accommodation stage will leave
the same tavern for Washington & Geogetown
every day at 10 o'clock A. M. and re-
turn at 4 P. M.—fare seventy-five cents.
N. B. All baggage in either stage will be
at the risk of the owners.
January 1

New Livery Stable.
THE subscriber has established, on the
wharf, a stable of horses and he takes
this method of acquainting the citizens of
Alexandria, particularly those gentlemen
residing on the wharf, that there will be
good saddle horses and carriages always
in constant readiness for those who may
please favor him with their calls.
N. B. Horses will be taken at livery by
the day, week, or month.
WM. B. STUART
December 17 13m

Lawason & Fowle
HAVE FOR SALE,
100 pieces Russia duck
220 heavy and light Ravens do
120 white and brown sheetings
200 do do
50 chests young hyson tea of the Clu-
thier and Benjamin Rush's cargo
20 pipes Holland gin, superior quality
20 French and Spanish brandy
10 puncheons winward island rum
8 pipes old Sillery Madeira wine
Pipes, half pipes, quarter, and half
quater casks Superior Old Madeira and
Malmsey wine, from the house of Keers &
Co. 2d to 2nd
400 casks cut nails, assorted sizes, from
150 boxes mould candles, super. quality
400 brown soap
20 barrels sperm oil
Bottom and Chelmsford window glass,
of all sizes
Boxes of balais, mamoodies and flag
handkerchiefs
150 crates assorted Liverpool ware
80 barrels mackerel, in wh. & hf. bbls.
30 boxes shell shelled almonds
December 11

Alexandria County, 1818.
December Term.

ORDERED, That the administrator of
Benjamin Dulany, deceased, do in-
sert the usual notice to debtors and credi-
tors, three times a week, four weeks, in the
Alexandria newspapers.
A copy.
A. MOORE,
Register of Wills.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the subscriber, of Alexandria county,
in the District of Columbia, has obtained
from the Orphans' court of said county, let-
ters of administration on the personal estate
of Benjamin Dulany, late of the county
aforesaid; deceased.—All persons having
claims against the said decedent, are hereby
warned to exhibit the same to the sub-
scriber, passed by the Orphans' Court, on
or before the 31st day of June next, or they
may by law be excluded from all benefit to
said estate; and those indebted thereto are
required to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand this 31st day of
December, 1818.
ELIZABETH DULANY,
Administratrix of Benjamin Dulany.

Orphans' Court,
Alexandria County, 1818.
December Term.

ORDERED, That the executor of Geo.
A. Thornton, deceased, do insert the
usual notice to debtors and creditors three
times a week for four weeks in the Alexan-
dria newspapers.
A copy.
A. MOORE, Reg. wills.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the subscriber, of Washington county,
in the District of Columbia, has obtain-
ed from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria
county, in said district, letters testamen-
tary on the estate of Doctor GEORGE A.
THORNTON, late of the county last a-
foresaid, deceased.—All persons having
claims against the said decedent, are hereby
warned to exhibit the same to the sub-
scriber, passed by the Orphans' Court, on
or before the 16th day of June next, or they
may by law be excluded from all benefit to
said estate; and those indebted thereto are
required to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand this 16th day of
December, 1818.
STUART G. THORNTON,
Executor of George A. Thornton, dec.

